

ARTS OF ALL AGES

They Are Blended by World's Fair Designers
So as to Produce Both Variety
and Harmony.

Magnificent Picture In Which the Best of the Old
Masters Is Seen With the Latest Crea-
tions of Modern Art.

THE architecture of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is majestic in the great ivory white exhibit palaces, historical in the foreign and state buildings, all-world and unique in concession structure.

The palaces are the varied productions of the leading architects of the United States, designed in obedience to a chaste, harmonious scheme. The style adopted is described as "a free treatment of the Renaissance." According to dictionaries, "Renaissance" is the style which succeeded the medieval and was based upon study and emulation of the forms and ornaments of the classic architecture of Greece and Rome.

One of the architects defines the use of the term "as a carte blanche to the architects to produce a beautiful effect by the use of any architectural device that ever gladdened human eyes, from the pediment and peristyle of the Parthenon to the minaret and dome of the Taj Mahal."

The architect of the Palace of Education surrounded that building with a majestic Corinthian colonnade. Another architect made towers of the pediments that carry the crowning sculpture of the Palace of Electricity. Another architect designed for the Palace of Varied Industries Spanish steeples and a semicircular colonnade unlike anything ever before done in architecture. The architect used a dome roof and a triumphal arch motif in the Palace of Manufactures. Another architect broke the sky lines of the Palace of Liberal Arts with quadriga crowned entrances reaching as high as five story houses. Other architects introduced into the Palace of Machinery a German feeling, with a forest of towers and a big sloping roof backing a sculpture decked entrance way.

The supervising architect of the United States treasury introduced another element of variety in the United States Government building, taking the form of a big flat dome, an Ionic colonnade and a classic pediment lifted in the air by a caryatid attic. The same architect reproduced in the great Fish pavilion for the government of the United States, line for line, a Roman dwelling house of the Pompeian type.

In the Mines and Metallurgy Palace the Egyptian obelisks furnish the motif for the entrances. The cornice is wiped out entirely by the substitution of an overhanging roof. In the Art Palace an engaged colonnade is employed to decorate a windowless museum facade. Festival Hall is made conspicuous and distinctive with the largest dome on earth. The chief of design of the Exposition adopted the dome roof, three massive entrance arches and a bottle shaped pylon for features of the great Palace of Transportation. This same mind employed plain heavy piers on the Palace of Agriculture and demonstrated the architectural possibilities of the farmhouse gable in the Forestry, Fish and Game building.

The artistic sense finds further pleasing variety in the Tudor Gothic of the dozen permanent red granite buildings which form part of the World's Fair settlement.

Architectural history may be read in the buildings of the states and foreign governments. France reproduces the Grand Trianon at Versailles; Germany, the Imperial castle at Charlottenburg; Great Britain, the Orangery of Kensington palace, at London; Japan, the Castle of Nagoya; China, the palace of Prince Pu Lun. Belgium builds an

Antwerp townhall. Mexico has a patio, or inner court, in its buildings. Louisiana reproduces the Cabildo at New Orleans, where the formal transfer of the Louisiana Purchase Territory from France to the United States took place. New Jersey supplies a replica of General Washington's headquarters at Morristown. Connecticut presents the fine Sigourney mansion at Hartford and adds mantels and woodwork from two other Connecticut mansion homes. Virginia's pride is gratified in Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Mississippi builds Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis. Most of the other states adopt the style of the big exhibit palaces on their buildings. The transition from the architectural dignity of the Plateau of States to the gaiety of the Pike is made by the building of Texas, shaped like a five-pointed star, and by the wigwags of giant trees which Washington and Oregon supply.

Color is used sparingly on screen walls and in shaded places in the exhibit palaces. The facades are a uniform ivory white, with color on the roofs, domes and towers. On Concessions street, however, color is used more freely, and the forms of the "art nouveau" abound.

FEATURES OF EDUCATION.

How the Exhibit at St. Louis Will Be
Distinctive From That at Any
Other Centennial.

By CLAUDE H. WETMORE.

Education finds more recognition in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition than in any previous centennial celebration. It is the keynote of the great enterprise, permeating every display. Moreover, the idea in its abstract has a house of its own, in that for the first time in history the appliances of school life are shown in a building constructed exclusively for this purpose.

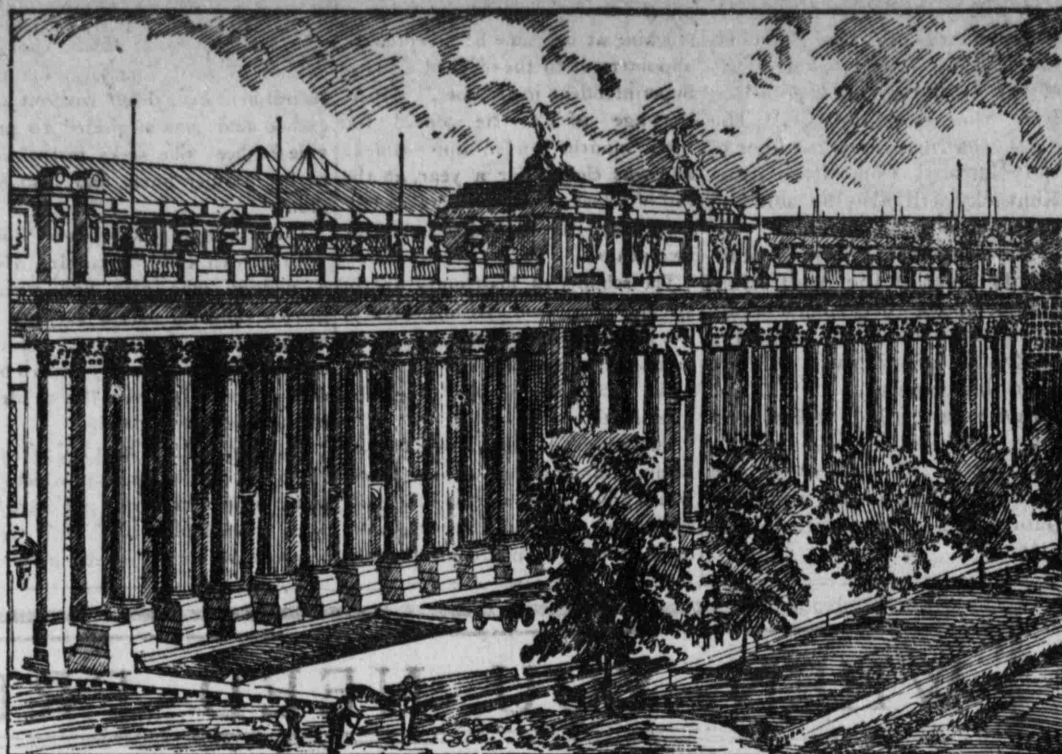
At Chicago and at Paris this exhibit was made a department of something else. At St. Louis it is seen alone, housed in a palace which many consider the most perfect architecturally of any on the grounds.

Besides, in the classification of exhibits education leads all others, taking rank over fine arts, manufacture and all the industries.

In remarking these facts visitors have added that it was strange such prominence had not been given to education before, and they are loud in their praise of those who have carried the idea so prominently to the front.

In St. Louis the revelation of process will be carried out in the Palace of Education as well as in the other palaces. Formerly it was deemed sufficient to arrange in booths samples of text books and of apparatus of the laboratory and observatory. Appliances used in the schoolroom were displayed conventionally, and visitors could pass through aisle after aisle and view only the technicalities of the world of instruction. As a result the pedagogy only was interested.

In St. Louis, however, there is to be actual demonstration of the use made of all such appliances, and the multitude will find itself entertained. Thus the model training school will be a creature of life—boys to be seen using the tools of the various trades. Pupils of a school for the blind will demonstrate the methods in vogue where the sense of touch is made to supply that of sight, and those who are deaf and



PALACE OF EDUCATION, WORLD'S FAIR.

Showing a portion of the South Facade. The graceful and imposing colonnade is repeated on all sides.

dumb will also be given opportunity to display their method of instruction.

College professors at work in laboratories promise entertainment for the layman, and likewise there will be demonstration of the methods employed in using the modern telescope and taking photographs of the sun, moon and stars.

Supplementing these active exhibits will be others quite as interesting that have been secured from all over the world by means of the camera. Enter one booth and turn the swinging doors of a movable cabinet. You will see picture after picture illustrating school life, the children entering a class room, the pupils at recitation, in a fire drill, during the recess hour—in fact, through all the stages from the hour when they assemble for their studies until time comes for dismissal.

As illustrations of public school life in large cities, New York, St. Louis, Cleveland and other municipalities have planned to make extensive displays, while cities of the old world will bring their systems into comparison.

Higher education is exemplified as never before at a world's fair. All the large colleges of the United States have prepared extensive exhibits



PAGODA OF THE IMPERIAL PAVILION IN THE CHINESE RESERVATION, WORLD'S FAIR.

which are supplemented by displays from technical institutions.

Both interesting and novel will be the exhibits made by the Agricultural department of the Federal government in the Education building, for which congress made a special appropriation of \$100,000. These will be in the nature of experiment stations such as have been established at various places throughout the country for the practical education of those who desire to study the scientific questions of agriculture and horticulture. Here will be demonstrated the best system of fertilizing the soil, of sowing the seeds, of caring for the crops, of harvesting them, and then for handling the same in barns and storehouses. Visitors to the Exposition will be given the opportunity for instruction in the diseases which infest the realm of flora and the medicines or surgery that must be employed to combat the dangerous inroads.

Located on the Grand basin and commanding a view of the Cascades, the Terrace of States and the Hall of Festivals, the Palace of Education, itself a portion of the main picture, can be reached by either the broad boulevards or by transit over the crystal waters of the Lagoon. Its visitors may reach its doors in roller chairs, on foot or in gondola or electric launch.

In this building, as in the others, special arrangements have been made for the comfort of the sightseers. Multitudinous windows permit of free currents of air constantly circulating, and withdrawal rooms are at every hand where one can sit down after becoming fatigued from too much exploration.

Agricultural Plans Completed.
Mr. James L. Farmer of Tennessee, chief special agent of the United States Government board, World's Fair, has practically completed the plans for the exhibit of the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts and experiment stations, of which he has charge. He has secured space in the Educational building for the greater part of the exhibit, which is large and comprehensive and which will be of especial interest to southern planters.

TO STUDY THE FAIR.

Excellent Opportunities For Public
Schools to Attend the Exposition
in Bodies—Special Rates
to Be Arranged.

The school children living within a reasonable radius of St. Louis will have opportunities in connection with the World's Fair which never before have been offered by any exposition. As this Exposition is to be distinctively educational in all its departments, special attention has been paid by the management to the development of the study idea in connection with the Fair.

The correspondence of the officials shows that the teachers or directors of many public schools in Missouri and other states not greatly distant from the Exposition are desirous of making arrangements to bring their pupils in bodies to the Fair in order that the children may pass a few days in studying the features of the great spectacle for their own intellectual benefit.

Already a number of such trips have been planned, those in charge of each school making arrangements with the railroads for special transportation rates and securing hotel or boarding house accommodations in St. Louis, not too far from the fair grounds, at reduced prices. There is every probability that during the summer vacation, and also in the spring and fall, there will be numerous excursions to St. Louis of school children who will attend the Exposition in charge of their teachers and give particular attention to the features which are best calculated to aid them in mental development.

Teachers as well pupils cannot fail to derive great benefit from a study of the Exposition. In the Palace of Education will be arranged an enormous mass of material collected from the schools of every state and nation, scientifically classified and showing an invaluable comparative exhibit of the work of school children the world over; also there will be a vast amount of material serving to show the best methods of teaching, sanitation of schoolrooms and other things of interest in this connection.

Special facilities are to be provided at the Exposition for the comfort and convenience of such visiting bodies of teachers and pupils. Jefferson Guards or other competent guides will be detailed to pilot the parties through the grounds and buildings, pointing out the objects of greatest interest to the children. From time to time there will be lectures along educational lines.

But the entire Exposition is to be a vast picture of universal industry, and with its many marvelous machines in motion, its factories and mines in operation, and its thorough exposition of the processes of producing finished articles from the raw material, it will furnish object lessons to both teacher and pupil which will be entertaining as well as highly instructive. The child's natural interest in seeing how things work will be one of the greatest aids toward the acquisition of knowledge. It is safe to assert that there will be thousands of children at the World's Fair who will learn more in one day's observation of the great moving panorama than they could imbibed from a whole season's teaching through the medium of text books.

Suppose, for instance, that a teacher desires to give his pupils information as to the products of the various states of the Union. A walk along the Plateau of States, where the state buildings are located, suggests itself. In each of these handsome buildings the children will be able to gain information which might require months to obtain in any other way. Further information may be acquired by visiting the exhibit palaces and studying the displays of the products of the states that will be found therein.

If it is desired that the children learn something about the actual workings of mines, a trip through the great mining gulch on the Exposition grounds will furnish the information. Here the pupils may see gold, silver, copper, lead and coal mines in operation, all the processes of taking out and reducing the ores being shown.

A considerable knowledge of history and a taste for historical reading may be imparted to the school children by

slight effort upon the part of their teachers in visiting the Government building and examining the precious documents to be shown there. Here also the science of civil government may be taught to much better advantage than from text books, for each department of the National Government will have its separate exhibit, showing the workings of the departments, its methods and aims.

To afford the pupils a general idea of the nations of the world it will be necessary merely to make a tour of the foreign government buildings, the teachers taking the pains to describe the habits, industries and arts of the respective peoples represented.

Suggestions as to how to study the Exposition to best advantage will be prepared by competent persons and furnished to those in charge of school children.

WORLD'S FAIR NEWS NOTES

The Department of Justice will show at St. Louis photographs of the large prisons, penitentiaries and workhouses in the United States, with specimens of work done by prisoners.

During his exile on St. Helena Napoleon told his physician, Dr. O'Meara, that the sale of the Louisiana territory to the United States was one act of his life to which he looked back with the greatest pleasure.

Mr. James F. Early has produced a superb model of the Library of Congress which will be the principal feature in the exhibit to be made under Dr. Putnam's direction at St. Louis for the government. Several of the beautiful Corinthian columns in miniature have already been completed. This work when finished promises to sustain Mr. Early's fine reputation as a sculptor and architect.

The exhibit of Alaskan trade and enterprises will be one of the most interesting at the Exposition. The resources of the Klondike—the seal, salmon, cod and halibut fisheries—will be extensively exploited. A family of Alaskan seals will be brought to St. Louis. A unique anthropological exhibit of desirable specimens will be seen. The Alaskan building is a typical Alaskan structure with four giant totem poles on each corner.

The original treaty for the purchase of the Louisiana territory, now in the vaults of the Department of State, is written on six pages of Irish linen paper bound together with a piece of green silk ribbon. The original document will be taken to St. Louis, and the first page, securely protected, will be exhibited.

A model creamery is a leading feature of the dairy section. It is 180 by 20 feet, with walls of glass. Visitors may see every process of buttermaking from the cans of fresh milk to the yellow rolls or other packages.

COMPLETION PUSHED DESPITE THE WEATHER.

Increased Activity at the World's Fair
Assures That Everything Will
Be in Readiness by Date
of Opening.

February's frosts had no perceptible effect on the growth of the World's Fair at St. Louis. With the opening day not two months distant, the determination of every builder to have his task completed on April 30, the day set for the opening of the Exposition, is apparent on every hand. A greater number of workmen are employed on the grounds now than at any time since the construction began, and the results attained are more noticeable.

All of the great exhibit palaces are finished. On most of them the full quota of sculpture has been installed. Workmen at dizzy heights are busy placing groups of colossal statuary on the Liberal Arts and Electricity Palaces. Soon the final coat of paint will be given, and then the work of the contractors will have been ended. This will not be done until April, so that when the Exposition opens each building will be resplendent in its new coat of old ivory.

Beautiful Festival Hall, the central figure of the Cascade territory and the last of the great Exposition buildings on which work was started, is nearing completion. The framework was finished several days ago, and the ornamental staff is now being applied to the exterior. The dome which surmounts this structure is the largest in the world—200 feet in diameter at the base and reaching skyward 250 feet. The dome is greater than that of St. Peter's, at Rome, or St. Paul's, in London.

Remarkable activity is being displayed in the foreign section. Great Britain is putting the finishing touches on her replica of the beautiful Orangery. French workmen are performing similar tasks on the Grand Trianon. France's beautiful structure, Mexico long since finished her work and is waiting for the Exposition throngs. Germany's reproduction of the Kaiser's castle at Charlottenburg can be finished in a few weeks.

Japan did not begin on her replica of the wonderful Castle of Nagoya until midwinter. The ground was full of frost when she started excavations, and Japanese workmen demonstrated their proverbial spirit of progress by loosening the frozen ground with dynamite and installing their foundations. Now scores of busy hands are rapidly completing the superstructure.

Brazil displayed great energy in erecting one of the largest and handsomest structures in the foreign section in a remarkably short time. The cold climate had no effect on the Orientals who are adding the finishing touches to China's beautiful structure, the first ever built at any exposition with the Peking government's authority. The decorations on this structure will prove a revelation.

Sweden's building was shipped in sections, and a week only will be required to raise it when it arrives. Italy, Austria and the remainder of the foreign countries are working with equal energy.

Kentucky dedicated her state building on Feb. 13. Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, West Virginia and a score of other states have finished their state buildings. New Hampshire and Vermont have submitted plans, and contractors have assured these tardy states that their buildings will be ready to receive guests on the opening day.

All the main buildings in the forty-acre Philippine reservation have been finished, and the Filipino builders are now constructing the villages of bamboo and nipa that will shelter more than a thousand natives during the Exposition. The Philippine buildings were erected at a cost of more than \$1,000,000.

The main structure of the United States Government's Indian exhibit is finished and when the sun shines warm only a few days will be required for the Indians to put up their wigwams and teepees and settle themselves in what will be their homes for seven months.

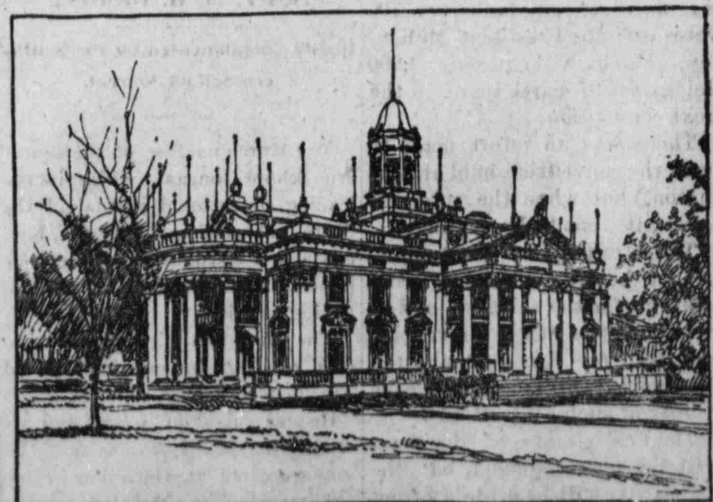
Probably greater activity is being displayed on the Pike, the Concessions street, than in any other quarter. An army of workmen are building structures of amusement and entertainment that will cost more than \$5,000,000. Many buildings are already finished.

The Intramural railway was formally opened Jan. 27. Its electric cars will carry visitors to any section of the grounds at a small cost.



RESTAURANT PAVILION, WORLD'S FAIR.

One of the twin structures terminating the Colonnade of States, of which the Festival Hall is the central figure.



IOWA STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

The view shows the north and east sides of one of the first of the state pavilions to be finished. The main entrance is on the north.